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the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POLITICAL

From the New England Democrat.

Clay's Last Attempt at Murder.

Ever Ready to Repel an Injury.

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The transaction to which we refer took place in the U. S. Senate, March 9th 1841, at the special session, immediately after the Government passed into the hands of the Whigs. Their first business was to divide "the spoils of victory," and among the first victims selected by these men who had solemnly and publicly pledged themselves to "proscribe proscription," was Mr. Blair of the Washington Globe, printer to the Senate. The Whigs made no haste to wreck their vengeance upon this obnoxious individual, and Mr. Clay and his followers in the Senate had lavished every epithet of abuse upon him which the most malignant hatred could suggest. Mr. King of Alabama rose and replied in defence of the character of Blair, when he in his turn was assaulted in the most ferocious and insulting manner by Mr. Clay. From the report of the debates in the Senate we copy so much as relates to what passed between them in relation to Mr. Blair:

"Mr. King of Alabama, said, But who is this Mr. Blair, who has been so violently assailed on this floor? If his (Mr. King's) recollection served him aright, this man Blair resided years gone by in the state of Kentucky, where he figured as no inconsiderable personage. He was then the political friend of the Senator from Kentucky—his intimate associate; and, if he was not misinformed, his confidential correspondent. Was he infamous then? He presumed not. He (Mr. King) knew nothing of Mr. Blair, except by character, until he made his appearance in this city some years past.—Since that time he had been on terms of social intercourse with him—but observed his conduct in the social and private relations of life; and he felt bound to say that for kindness of heart, humanity of deportment as a private citizen, he would proudly compare with the Senator from Kentucky or any Senator on this floor by whom he had been assailed."

In reply to these remarks and something previously said by Mr. Perry Smith, Clay said—

"The Senator who sits in the corner yonder, (Mr. Smith of Connecticut,) and who must excuse him if he (Mr. Clay) considered him unworthy of his notice, had gone on in a course of general remarks, which were evidently intended for me (Mr. C.) He however, should have nothing to say to him, (Mr. S.) but a Senator who he supposed considered himself responsible, had gone a step further, and had chosen to class him (Mr. C.) with Blair, and to consider Blair as equal to him in any point of view—in reputation and every thing else. Now, this was altogether an unparliamentary proceeding—They had the right to comment, and in the freest manner, on the character and standing of persons nominated for office, or who had come before them as these men had done. During his long service in the Senate, he did not know that he had spoken of an editor of a newspaper, unless the matter came up before the Senate; and when he spoke of the infamy of such men as Blair, of him in connection with such a base libeller. He scarcely ever looked at a paper edited by this man, in which his (Mr. C.) name was not used, which was not filled with untruths and misrepresentations. Not long ago, this editor called the honorable Senator from South Carolina, John Calhoun, and it was charged by this very editor that it was impossible for him (Mr. Calhoun) to speak the truth. And in return, it has been said of that editor that he looked like a galvanized corpse. Now if they were to take the character of this editor, from what his present friends had said of him, they would find it to be infinitely worse than anything he had said, bad as it might be. But he (Mr. C.) should be unwilling to take the character of his (Mr. Blair's) present friends from what he had said of those friends, for he considered him a common libeller, and the Globe a libel; and for the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King) to undertake to put him on an equality with Blair, constrained him to say that it was FALSE, UNTRUE, and COWARDLY."

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# Oxford Democrat.

No. 15, Vol. 4, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 20, 1844.

Old Series, No. 25, Vol. 12.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. Clift,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms:—the  
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## SPEECH OF MR. HAMLIN, OF MAINE,

In the House of Representatives, April 15, 1844,

On the army appropriation bill, and in reply to Mr. Morse upon the professions, practices, and principles of the Federal party.

Mr. HAMLIN said it was of but little importance what names things were called. It was far more desirable and necessary that the facts involved in the questions upon which they were called to deliberate and act, should be fully and correctly understood.

He cared not, so far as the simple fact was concerned, by what name the government under which we lived was called. It might be called democratic, despotic or a mixed government; while the principles upon which it was administered should alone command our approval if they were correct.

That government, in his opinion, call it by what name they pleased, which took from the earnings of labor the smallest amount, and which, at the same time, secured to the citizen the greatest amount of personal liberty, and the rights of person and property, was the best government under heaven.

He cared not, he repeated, by what name they called it, so that it were produced a result.

He had witnessed somewhere, a painting which, as he gazed upon it, spoke from the canvass an impressive lesson.

It presented to the eye the crowned head of the king, the priest with his surplice, the knight with his *sabre* and *garter*, and the humble bumble, yet the most important figure upon the canvas, the *laborer*.

If the picture could have uttered the language designed, the one who painted it, would have declared that he *ruled all*; another that he *prayed for all*; and yet another that he *fought for all*; while the *laborer*, with the certainty of truth, declared that he *paid for all*.

This was language which should impress itself upon the mind of every one within that hall.

It was the lesson and the language of truth.

It was labor that spread out the canopy upon every ear; it was labor that subtended the forest and made it blossom like the rose.

Labor it was that delved in the mines, made music in the mechanic shops, and supported the world.

Labor it was that provided the luxuries, the necessities, and the wealth of all countries; and certain he was that the government which demanded the least of the earnings of labor, at the same time securing to all the greatest liberty, was the best; and that policy and such measures as were best calculated to effect that, should receive the aid of his voice and his active exertions.

He firmly and honestly believed that the great measures supported by the federal party were calculated, if not designed, to favor a policy precisely opposite to that which he had laid down in his rule of action.

He would examine the professions and acts of that party, and see if they were not fully sustained.

His colleague (Mr. Morse) had asked, what are the principles of the democratic party?

He should answer him before he sat down.

The gentleman complains that we charge upon the federal party all sorts of objectionable doc-

trines, and of whom he speaks as a common libeller.

He did not doubt that his colleague was a personal adherent to Mr. Clay.

It was under this impression that Mr. C. had addressed to the chair some remarks which HE INTENDED AS A DELIBERATE OFFENCE that Senator.

But it was due to the Senator from Alabama, as well as to himself, to state that he had since received satisfactory information, on which he placed implicit reliance, that the one he had laid down in his rule of action was not fully sustained.

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and degrade the States to the humble condition subsequent collapse, could even now be seen and of recipients of government favor. He well knew, it is said, that these lands were the property of the people. True; but they were pledged by solemn compact to pay the revolutionary soldiers, and to liquidate the expenses of the general government. So was that noble edifice in which they were convened the property of the people; and it might as well, and just as properly, be razed to the earth, and scattered to the States. Was this system of taxation the promised repose to which the people were invited? Is this the protection they would give to labor?

Let not the fact be forgotten, that at the very same time the distribution law was passed, the government was indebted about twelve millions of dollars. Government stocks were being hawked about the streets, and selling at a discount, while Congress—that remarkable 27th Congress—were passing a law giving away the money in the treasury. Mr. Biddle could hardly improve upon such financing. What would the citizens of our towns say, (the tax-payers,) if they were called upon to vote to give away the money already collected, and the town being in debt, and at the same time make a new assessment on polls, not on property, to replace it, with all the onerous concomitant additional expenses of collection? No man would dare to advance such a proposition; and yet every member of the federal party had done substantially the same thing in that house. Distribution was like the thief who, with one hand, presented a gift of one dollar, while he was certain, at the same time, to pick your pocket of at least two.

#### The Passage of two Bills Incorporating a United States Bank.

Mr. H. said he had called the attention of the House to the state address of Virginia, in which they denied that a national bank was practical question.

Yet false to every promise which they made, with hot haste they passed and repassed a bill chartering such a corporation. There was however, consistency enough remaining in the person whom they had elected as Vice President, to veto the bills. Deaf and blind to all the evils which had originated in the old bank, another must be fastened upon the country. It was an institution which did not create a furthing of wealth, but which was supported by the fruits of industry. It was an institution which elevated or depressed the whole industry of the country, its commerce, agriculture and manufactures, as its interests should dictate. The sad and blight effects produced by its expansions and contractions upon the country, were yet visible on every side. How many worthy and honest men were bankrupt by its wickedness, and made to feel its withering power?

The scenes of 1834 are recollecting by all. The bank then entered the political arena, and subsequently, with the money of the government in part undertook to control the election, and to tamper indirectly with Congress, by loaning freely to all who would receive. That was the time when "ruin, ruin ruin!" was shouted from every valley and echoed from every hill-top. Look at the expenditure of the bank in the single item of purchasing and circulating specie. He would add but the payments to one single firm, as a sample of all. The facts were found in the report of the Committee on Finance to the Senate in 1834. Bear in mind that the people were taxed to pay a portion of all these expenses, as government owned a part of the stock of the bank:

"The Finance Committee reported to the Senate, in December, 1834, that 'the power to draw money from the bank was limited by the declared purpose of preparing and circulating such papers only as will give information in regard to the nature and operations of the bank.' But expenditures had grown up, resting on the order of the president of the bank, without vouchers or a defined purpose," 46 Tyler's bank report. The committee report, that from the 1st January, 1829, to 30th September, 1834, the extraordinary and unwarrantable expenditures of the bank, for printing, circulating, &c., amounted to \$94,708 25; see page 329. And they give a long list of the printers and the editors who lived upon the bank during that period. Here is a sample, which may suffice for the whole:

"1844. For first half year ending 30th June, viz:

To GALE & SEATON:	\$570 00
50,000 Clay's speeches,	3,000 00
3,000 Southard's "	235 45
8,000 Bright's "	654 10
10,000 Webster's "	282 99
10,000 2d edition of Southard's speeches,	661 70
3,000 Poinsett's "	93
5,000 Sargeant's "	103 7
8,000 Frelinghuysen's "	68 98
1,000 Evans' 2d edition,	67 32
6 000 "	241 92
10,000 Blaney's Report,	252 90
20,000 Webster's Report on Deposits,	577 50
7,000 Poinsett's Speeches, 2d edition, and 10,000 Webster's "	524 85
10,000 Archer's Speech on Bank, For binding, Paper, Envelopes, &c., for speeches of Illinois, &c.	285 90
40 00	
50,000 copies of Mr. Allen's speech,	231 00
5,000 " Allen's do of Kentucky	302 60
2,000 additional of Allen's " do	102 61
2,000 Corwin's Speech,	125 00
1,000 of Clayton's on Bank,	40 00
3,000 Clay's last Speech for Bank,	56 60
1,000 McKesson's Speech on do	256 50
2,000 pamphlet of Mr. Webster's for Bank,	355 20
10,000 Wild's " do	81 50
10,000 copies of extra statements concerning the Bank	132 60
10,000 copies of Webster's Speech on the renewal of the Bank Charter,	101 60
5,000 copies of Leigh's " do	101 60
6,000 " do 8 pages added,	156 46
8,000 copies Dixson's speech,	122 22
75,000 copies Webster's speech on the power assumed over the Bank by Executive,	2,651 00
5,000 copies Hardin's speech, Paper, Seals, Envelopes, &c.,	286 93
100 00	
(page 527-8)	\$16,895 81

Failing by its panics and paper warfare to coerce a recharter, and the icy finger of its contracts driving thousands of merchants into ruin and bankruptcy, not being sufficient to accomplish its object, the other extreme was to be tried. The extension of the circulating medium—the liberal expenditure of its funds to editors, lawyers, and attorneys, was to produce the result. It failed—signally failed, though the blight and malice which had spread through all the length and breadth of the land, by that inflation and

features were set in melancholy; they were not playful, as became their innocent years.

"During the years 1841-2, I visited 122 cottages in Somerscales, Denshaw, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Surrey, Middlesex, and Kent, always with a view to understand a subject in which I felt a deep and abiding interest. My visit to Somerscales disclosed the whole truth. I had nothing further to learn than the same wretchedness, the same sound of potatoes and salt, the same appalling picture of destitution and rage throughout the kingdom."

One extract as to the cause of this great poverty.

"A statement was made by a member of Parliament, and it was never contradicted, and it may be regarded as true, that the cultivated lands from which the English are fed belong mainly to thirty-three thousand persons. The chief amongst them are the members of Parliament and the hereditary nobility, born to power as well as riches. They have established a code of laws for their own benefit the most inhuman known in the annals of legislation not only are their own estates exempt from general taxation, but the cultivation of them is forced upon the people, by prohibiting the importation of every article of food from abroad. The poor laborer is at their mercy; from them he receives his bread and his wife and children must be fed on such terms as they prescribe."

Such was the language of an American. What said the official reports of that country? The report of the law commissioners, in 1838, says, in speaking of the Irish laborer:

"A great portion of them are insufficiently provided, at any time, with the commonest necessities of life. Their habitations are wretched hovels. Several of a family sleep together on straw, on the bare ground, sometimes with a blanket, and sometimes without so much to cover them. Their food commonly consists of dry potatoes; and with these they are scarcely supplied, that they are stinted to one meal per day. There are instances of persons being driven by hunger to seek sustenance on wild herbs."

Such was the description given by the report of the poor-law commissioners in 1838 of agricultural laborers in Ireland; and the reports of the same commissioners declare it worse now. Authorities could be multiplied, painful and sickening in their aspect beyond number, all giving the same sad picture.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 20, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The first that still lag will be rudled under its ample folds. On the banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; REVENUE; VICTORY IN every cause to the right and to the constitution. Victory in every cause will be secured to the constitution; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the integrity and incorruptibility of the nation."

"Agriculture needs no Protection."—[Henry Clay.]

"We must reject both the doctrines of Free Trade and of a high and abundant Tariff."—[Henry Clay, Raleigh Speech, April 1843.]

"All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discrimination for protection."—[Same Speech.]

This is Democratic doctrine—pronounced first by Democrats—believed and acted upon by them; and Henry Clay finding that it was popular, as well as true, has had the impudence to steal it and incorporate it among his own. This makes his other assertions the more absurd.

"In respect to the Tariff, there are two schools, holding opposite and extreme doctrines. According to one, no, or very few duties ought to prevail; according to the other, restrictive policy ought on many articles to be pushed by a high and exorbitant Tariff to the point of absolute prohibition."—[H. Clay, same Speech.]

This is the absolute prohibition doctrine, is the doctrine of the Whigs of this State, such as Evans, Kent, Morse, Severance et al. etc., are now preaching.

"Again, another principle universally admitted to be beneficial to the consumer is the principle of competition."—[Henry Clay, same Speech.]

Yes, but how are we to have competition, when our duties are so high as to totally prohibit the introduction of Foreign Goods? Evans did not answer this question. The Whigs won't answer it—won't even look at it. Why? Because it would land them where they belong.

Here are Mr. Clay's doctrines.—1. Some interests such as Agriculture in all its branches needs no protection. 2. We must reject Free Trade and an exorbitant Tariff, yet his friends in this State, Evans, &c., go for an exorbitant prohibitory Tariff. 3. He is in favor of competition, but his friends in this State are for destroying that principle by advocating an exorbitant prohibitory protective policy.

Clay's whole argument on the Tariff, in his Raleigh Speech, is to prove that a Tariff TRUSTURE of the V. E. T. O. for Protection merely, and not for Revenue." [Pork's Letter to J. R. Evans.]

A SOUND AND SAFE NATION LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DUTIES.

AN IRON CAGE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

THE IMMEDIATE POSITION AND OPPPOSITION TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE ANNEXATION OF OREGON.

THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

OPPOSITION TO THE OCCUPATION AND POSSESSION OF OREGON.

OPPOSITION TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unwise.

Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.

Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.

We candidly believe that many.

Such are some of the leading

opponents of the Whig party.

They are such as will be

depicted if the Whig gain the

ascendancy in the Government.

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Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.

Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.

We candidly believe that many.

Such are some of the leading

opponents of the Whig party.

They are such as will be

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We candidly believe that many.

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BLOCK,  
Servant.

avor of Henry Clay  
and spend their neighborhood to  
offer to bet large  
the unsuspecting yes-  
sation, call him aside  
societies and false-  
the streets and high-  
eter for truth, honor  
the upright, the indus-  
lessing to the neigh-  
and permanent resi-  
olding up our roads—our  
exception, in this  
modest for Clay, who  
democratic candidate,  
y are idle, profligate  
estate. Men and  
are just fit to ride  
er money deposit-  
and braving. Wo-  
; but they are so  
look. Every man,  
least degree the pros-  
Institutions, should  
individual whose char-  
who is attempting to  
so dangerous a man-  
ters, fellow-slaves;  
with circumspect, he  
it may be good, is  
most to bid who re-  
work; and such char-  
it is not only against  
a violation of law;  
openly rebels again-  
the constituted au-  
that they like Clay  
put under \$5000

rago, that a "Gan-  
as it was for warning

has its Giant  
done. In Waterboro  
one hundred and

'Speech in this place  
boldly declare they will  
not vote with the  
this way again.

the people—that  
in Kentucky on the

he Abolitionists it is  
United States has been  
have been." Again

AVE NO OBJEC-  
OF TEXAS."

Abolitionists I ask  
to you, so voter  
Texas he says the  
I will do all in my  
and perpetuate Slave-

for the Presidency  
of \$5000! I to  
speak at this place  
Records at Wash-  
it. And yet we  
a man that he may  
nation. What pro-  
protecting the lamb,

peace for violation  
of any kind—  
such a thing? A  
date was never sur-  
for even Field  
And yet the "Law  
or the highest office  
United States who is

County have chal-  
them and publicly  
the present political  
ried.

challenged Samuel  
discussion on the  
Mr. Thurston has  
Mr. Hatch that a  
of Clark would set-  
with Mr. H. Hatch

MORT HAND.

cent Distribution  
large Debt—Great  
a Tariff that enables  
to the Farmers as  
Protect into my pock-  
ation will follow.

ion Bill would give  
nally about 3 cents  
per capita. The cost  
would occasion and  
old more than equal

TE ELECTIONS.  
gained largely from  
as in the State elec-  
their 19 States and  
of the Union.

democratic victory in  
our movements elec-  
tion."

ETING.

on Wednesday  
Democrats walked  
meeting was much  
procession numbered  
at length by Messrs  
O. J. Brownson of

## LINCOLN COUNTY & DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

We received the Maine Inquirer, published at Bath, containing the official account of the proceedings had at the Wiscasset Convention on Tuesday last, after our paper went to press. We this day lay these proceedings before our readers. We hope our Lincoln friends will cherish the sentiments and practice the precepts of the truthful Resolution. The Oxford townsmen are on hand and will do their whole duty.

## LINCOLN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, issued by the County Committee, the Democratic Republicans of Lincoln County, the delegates from the several towns assembled at the Court House in Wiscasset, on Thursday the first day of August, 1844.

The meeting was called to order by Arnold Blaney, Esq., of Bristol, and Col. Josiah Merrow, of Bowdoinham, was elected President of the Convention; Parker McConaughay, Jr., of Waldoboro, was chosen Secretary.

Voted, That Arnold Blaney of Bristol, George W. Nichols of Wiscasset, Oliver Morse of Ball, Charles Holmes of Thomaston, and Abner Coombs of Bowdoinham be a Committee to receive and examine the credentials of members and report this meeting. The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported, that the following gentlemen were duly elected delegates as appears by their credentials, viz:

Voted, That a committee of nine be appointed to draft and report resolutions, and George W. Nichols of Wiscasset, Jas. O. L. Foster of Lewiston, Elbridge S. St. George, Bela D. Merrill of Topsham, Cyrus Cottier of Nobleboro' Thomas J. Southard of Richmond, and James H. Nichols of Bath, were appointed a Committee for the purpose aforesaid.

Voted, To adjourn sine die.

JOSIAH MERROW, President.  
PARKER MCCONAUGHAY, Junr., Secretary.

JAMES K. POLK.—HEAR ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

On the announcement of Col. Polk's nomination, Gen. Pilgrim, the delegate from Col. P.'s district, made an admirable address to the Convention, in behalf of his distinguished fellow citizen. The following extracts from Gen. Pilgrim's address will be read, with interest, coming as they do from one who knows Col. Polk, as a man and neighbor, as well as a politician and statesman.

His character for public virtue is pure and elevated.

Indeed so pure has been his public life, that even

the virulence of party has not dared whisper a suspicion

against his integrity. Equally pure and elevated in his

character for private virtue and personal honor, he is

abashed from the assaults of his enemies and the

public press. They will fall harmless at his feet.

It was Ordered, That the acquisition of Texas is a measure recognized by the constitution and sanctioned by precedent, and that its immediate re-annexation to the Union would secure the harmony and promote the best interests of our country, by preventing its becoming a British colony, thereby saving us from border jealousies and hostilities, by extending our navigation, by enlarging the home market for our produce and manufactures, and because in the event of war, Texas would prove a strong hold for our enemies where now we are weak and most exposed to foreign invasion; and that we shall welcome the day when the " lone star " shall peacefully give place to the " Star Spangled Banner " of our republic.

Resolved, That in THOMAS W. DORN, we behold a patriot and statesman of unswerving firmness and integrity sacrificing himself for the good of his fellow men, and actuated by a sincere and earnest desire to abolish the remaining remnant of British power in our country and to establish the government of his state upon a sound republican basis, by affording free suffrage to all, and that his bitter persecution in incarceration him within the walls of their State Prison, for this cause, have outraged the feelings of the community and exhibited a spirit of pity and vindictive tyranny unworthy of America's freeman.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a National Bank, because such an institution is not sanctioned by any provision of the constitution, is unnecessary, and both reason and experience have proved it to be dangerous and corrupting—that we want no powerful monied institution incorporated in violation of our constitution which will concentrate the capital of the country in the hands of the few—control, at will, all our financial operations—and finally, by its vast influence, control the elections, and place our liberties and political rights in the hands of broken and stock jobbers.

Resolved, That the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is an unconstitutional diversion of a part of the legitimate revenue of our country, for the sole purpose of increasing the taxes upon the necessities of life, by compelling the imposition of a higher tariff than the wants of the government would otherwise require.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue and not for protection—and under such a tariff we are in favor of such discriminating duties as will afford incidental protection to the weaker branches of our manufactures,—care should be taken that the fostering one branch of our country's pride we do not paralyze the resources of another, as important—that the merchant as well as the manufacturer needs the sustaining hand of Government,—that the interests of no one important class of citizens should be pursued forward at the expense of another—that free, equal, and exact justice should be meted out to all—that all should share the bounties of government, and that we are obliged to share its burdens—and in the language of Mr. Polk, our distinguished candidate for President, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means in its power, FAIR AND JUST PROVISIONS to all the great interests of the whole union, embracing Agriculture, the Mechanical Arts, Commerce, and Navigation."

Resolved, That in the selection of Henry Clay as federal whig candidate for President, we see the threatened revival of the principles and measures of the old federal party, which have been so often and so signally vetoed by the people.

Resolved, That we consider the public character and the political principles of the candidate of the federal party as a paramount obstacle to his election to the office of President of the United States—and while we have no disposition to drag his private character into the arena of politics for trivial causes, yet we do our duty thus publicly to express our disapprobation, when he lacks so many of those necessary virtues which adorn private character, and which, when possessed, command our admiration and respect,—and absence of which should be regarded as fatal to the elevation of a candidate for so exalted a station as the office of Chief Magistrate of this Republic.

Resolved, That in the nomination of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States, we recognize a statesman, who has qualities which are worthy of him who is known by the appellation of " Young Hickory"—that he possesses that sterling integrity, that perseverance of character, that unyielding purpose to do right and manly repugnance to wrong, that indomitable moral courage which will ever make him press forward in his endeavors to "serve his country for his country's good," that far seeing political wisdom which will fathom at a glance the views of designing men, and thwart them in their endeavors to fasten upon our country either a National Bank or a National debt by wild and visionary schemes of a splendid government, and so many other manly virtues which are so happily blended in "Old Hickory" and which so distinguished and characterized the administration as one of those movements which should cause the people to rejoice, and his election as an event which will inspire that confidence in the perpetuity of our free institutions, which has been so sadly shaken by the mismanagement of the last four years.

Resolved, That GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, who has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the second office within the gift of the people is worthy the united suffrages of the democracy of the whole country—the fidelity with which he has discharged the various duties he has been called upon to perform by the general government and by the people of his native State, is a sure earnest that he will faithfully discharge his whole duty to the country, should he be called upon to act,—and we hail the nomination as another evidence that faithful candidates have been selected with a settled determination to elect them.

Resolved, That the day has gone by when "coonskins" and "hard cider" can have effect again to infatuate and delude the people—that

the disgraceful scenes of 1840 are too fresh in their minds for them either to be gulled by the "Mill-boy" songs, or the high wages promised by those who promise but to deceive—that the "sober second thought" has come to the rescue—that they have become convinced that honest industry is ever sure of its reward, and that the equal principles of the Democratic party are the principles which should govern—and with the name of POLK and DALLAS for their rallying cry, they mean to achieve a glorious and triumphant victory for the principles which have already proved the poor man's shield, and the friend of the oppressed.

Resolved, That the acquisition of Texas is a measure recognized by the constitution and sanctioned by precedent, and that its immediate re-annexation to the Union would secure the harmony and promote the best interests of our country, by preventing its becoming a British colony, thereby saving us from border jealousies and hostilities, by extending our navigation, by enlarging the home market for our produce and manufactures, and because in the event of war, Texas would prove a strong hold for our enemies where now we are weak and most exposed to foreign invasion; and that we shall welcome the day when the " lone star " shall peacefully give place to the " Star Spangled Banner " of our republic.

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Resolved, That the day has gone by when "coonskins" and "hard cider" can have effect again to infatuate and delude the people—that

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of HENRY TALMADY, T. FRAZER, EBENEZER OTIS and JOSEPH BERRY as Senators for the County of Oxford; of JOHN MERROW and LEONARD BARNARD as Representatives for County Commissioners and RICHARD H. TUCKER as candidate for Sheriff.

Resolved, That we entreat and enjoin upon our Democratic brethren in Waldo county to consider the importance of the holding of the coming State election on the next Presidential election, and that they lay aside all feeling and give a full and undivided support for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the "Maine Inquirer" and "Oxford Democrat," and all other Democratic papers in this State.

Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be extended to the President for the prompt, efficient and impartial manner with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention.

Voted, To adjourn sine die.

JOSIAH MERROW, President.  
PARKER MC CONAUGHEY, Junr., Secretary.

JAMES K. POLK.—HEAR ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

On the announcement of Col. Polk's nomination, Gen. Pilgrim, the delegate from Col. P.'s district, made an admirable address to the Convention, in behalf of his distinguished fellow citizen. The following extracts from Gen. Pilgrim's address will be read, with interest, coming as they do from one who knows Col. Polk, as a man and neighbor, as well as a politician and statesman.

His character for public virtue is pure and elevated. Indeed so pure has been his public life, that even

the virulence of party has not dared whisper a suspicion

against his integrity. Equally pure and elevated in his

character for private virtue and personal honor, he is

abashed from the assaults of his enemies and the

public press. They will fall harmless at his feet.

It was Ordered, That the said Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

COPY—ATTEST: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Mercy Merrill, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Merrill, deceased, having presented, having produced, having proved, and having allowed, the same out of Probate.

It was Ordered, That the said Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

COPY—ATTEST: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Amelia Morse, Administratrix of the estate of William Morse, late of said Waterford, deceased, having presented her license for Licenser to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, in amount twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges, also her first account of administration of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

COPY—ATTEST: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Edwin A. Norton, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Washington Norton, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented her license for Licenser to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, in amount twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges, also her first account of administration of said deceased.

It was Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

### RUINS OF TEMPLES IN TEXAS.

The Telegraph has been informed by a gentleman who was traversed a large portion of the Indian country of Northern Texas, the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific that there are vestiges of ancient cities and ruined castles of temples on the Rio Puerco and on the Colorado of the West. He says, that on one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days' travel from Santa Fe, there is an immense pile of ruins that appears to belong to an ancient temple. Portions of the walls are still standing, consisting of huge blocks of limestone regularly hewn and laid in cement. The building occupies an extent of more than an acre. It is two or three stories high, had no roof, but contains many rooms, generally of a square form, without windows, and the lower rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble caverns rather than apartments of an edifice built for a human habitation. Our informant was unable to describe the style of architecture, but he believes it could not be erected by the Spaniards, as the stones are much worn by the rains, and indicate that the building has stood several hundred years.—From this description, we are induced to believe that it resembles the ruins of Palenque or Orulum. He says that there are many similar ruins on the Colorado of the West, which empties into the California sea. In one of the valleys of the Cordilleras traversed by this river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth, there is a large temple standing, its walls and spires presenting scarcely any trace of dilapidation; and were it not for want of a roof it might still be rendered habitable. Near it, scattered along the declivity of a mountain, are the ruins of what has been once a large aqueduct, part of which is however in the solid rock still visible. Neither the Indians residing in the vicinity, nor the oldest Spanish settlers of the nearest settlements, can give any account of the origin of these buildings. They merely know that they have stood there from the early periods to which their traditions extend. The antiquarian who is desirous to trace the Aztec or Toltec races in their emigrations from the northern regions of America, may find in these ancient edifices many subjects of curious speculation.

**ORANG OUTANG.**—A female Orang Outang about three years old, arrived at this port on Friday week, in the brig Northumberland, from Africa. She is very docile and intelligent, and attracts much attention. As to her accomplishments, she is something of a painter, for few days ago she possessed herself of a paint pot and brush, and mounting the rigging proceeded to display her artistic powers on canvas, leaving a specimen of her skill, which is still visible on one of the sails. She can also draw well, as is evident from the crowds who flock to see her. She can smoke a cigar with all the grace of a Spanish lady, and tender it, from her own mouth to any gentleman standing near, as politely as though versed in all the accomplishments of the French school. She is also something of a housewife, and a disciple of the manual labor school, for she can help herself to coffee and draw water from the pump as readily as any of the biped race without tails. In short we dare not relate all her wonderful qualities lest they be deemed incredible. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the female 'Raing O'tang, all the way from Africa, who is now ready to pay her respects to the American public. Children half price.—Salem Reg.

### LONG DRESSES.

Punch is a philosopher beyond a doubt, and, in his teachings, he is as benevolent and placed as Bentham. In his manner of utterance, he is at times as sententious as the author of *Lacon*. Hear him on a theme most unpromising:

It is a fact that ladies at present wear very long dresses. Every fact in female fashions is meant expressly to attract notice; accordingly, we feel called upon to notice this.

Evil has ever its counterpoise of good. It is sad to behold the train bedraggled, with mud, but consoling to reflect that it sweeps the crossing. The dust that saturates the flowing robe might else have bedimmed the foot of Wellington.

The drapery which shrouds the exquisite instep conceals, also, the discolored stocking. What matters the bunion, unspied? Elegance may be veiled by superfluity of vesture; but it is in the power of her proprietress to elevate the flounce; nor need the ankle of symmetry absolutely be sandaled in vain.

Heedlessness, going down stairs behind Beauty, may tread on the skirt; but the laceration of the garment is good for trade.

Time is one thing: Extent another. The dress of Loveliness may reach from here to Jericho; but what lady willingly, would wear a gown longer than a week?

### MORDERN MAXIMS.

Keep your jacket on, and don't tear your trowsers.

Do not steel your neighbor's newspaper, but subscribe for one yourself.

Never wind up your watch with a piece of soap. Don't pound your corsets with a shoemaker's hammer.

Don't scratch your head with a curry-comb. Never pick your teeth with a crowbar.

Don't take your song with a shovel.

Never sleep with your feet out of window.

Pause and consider before you set the Delaware river on fire.

Good thoughts, like good company, will never stay where they are not properly entertained; while bad thoughts, like ill-mannered guests, press for admission, or like night robbers, lurk secretly about, waiting for an unguarded moment to creep in and destroy.

**THE TRICK OF A DANDY.**—Mr. Walsh, in one of his letters, relates on the authority of a lady, the following anecdote of a distinguished Parisian dandy:—"He was invited to be early at the Legitimist Civil List Ball, by a modish beauty, who promised him her hand for the first quadrille. A convivial meeting detained him at his apartment later than he expected.—He found that he had scarcely time for his rendezvous; fifty or hundred carriages might be already in file, and it was impossible to proceed on foot in a February splash. We see, every day, passing in the streets covered litters on which the sick soldiers or the poor are born by two or four men to the hospitals. The idea occurred to him in his gallant despair to send a wallet for a canteen and this was speedily procured. He extended himself full dressed; the curtains were duly closed; and two stalwart porters carried the patient in his pumps, passed the long line of carriages, the municipal guards, and every one else respectfully giving way; and when they entered the grand gates of the vestibule, the cry arose that it was an unfortunate laborer who had fallen from the scaffold erected in the neighborhood for the preparation of certain decorations of the hall. Our beau sprang from his covert and was safe in the throng in the ante-chamber before the police sentinels awoke from their astonishment."

**BOtherATION.**—Pa, what is a file? A piece of ragged steel, about so long, or longer.

Does soldiers use files, Pa? No, dear; they use swords and guns.

Yes, but this here paper says the soldiers filed off; and I guess they couldn't file off without any files.

O—but my child, a file of soldiers is not like a file of steel at all.

Well, you men is like great fools then that's all, for hang me if I can find out what you mean by your ugly words. Pa, what is a sky light?

Sky lights, my dear, are stars in the firmament.

Well, Pa, I never seed any cracked stars.

Cracked stars! how foolish you talk child. Foolish! thunder! don't this here paper say that the hail cracked a great many sky lights?

Oh! ah! yes; you may go to bed my dear. This is said to be "Streeter's last."

[Boston Post.]

**A QUIX.**—Sam, who was the first man that struck a bell?

"Go 'long wid your nonesense, Dick; tell me yourself."

"Well you is a dumb nigger, sure; caze if you would only look in Webster, you would see that Cain was the first man that struck a bell."

**A COS.**—Why is a passenger going to England in the steerage of a packet, like one who looks in the glass?

Because he finds himself.

**PUTTING THAT AND THAT TOGETHER.**—We observe the connubialization of James S. Thau to Susan Elizabeth Thatt, announced in the Thompson Recorder.

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